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Addendum

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1. All-China Women's Federation

Introductory statement

Aims/purposes. Founded on 3 April 1949, the All-China Women's Federation (ACWF) is the largest women's non-governmental organization (NGO) in China. It unites women of all ethnic groups in all walks of life and works for their advancement. The aim of ACWF is to safeguard women's rights and interests and to promote equality between men and women.

Organizational network. The organizational system of ACWF involves setting up local women's federations and taking group members. Local women's federations are set up according to the State's administrative divisions (at the national, city, county and township levels). Across the country, there are over 800,000 local women's federations and more than 200,000 women's groups/associations affiliated with ACWF.

Affiliation with international organizations. ACWF was granted special consultative status with the Economic and Social Council in June 1995. It joined the Conference of NGOs in Consultative Relationship with the United Nations (CONGO) in September 1996. In October 1997, it became a member of the NGO Committee on the Status of Women (New York) under CONGO.

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or conferences and other United Nations meetings

ACWF has participated in the following meetings:

(a) 30 August-8 September 1995, the NGO Forum on Women '95. The organization had worked with the Facilitating Committee of the NGO Forum on Women '95 as one of its members in preparation for the Forum.

(b) 4-15 September 1995, the Fourth World Conference on Women (Beijing).

(c) 11-22 March 1996, the fortieth session of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women and the NGO Consultation (New York).

(d) 18 March-26 April 1996, the fifty-second session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights (Geneva).

(e) 3-14 June 1996, the Second United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and the NGO Forum (Istanbul).

(f) 10-21 March 1997, the forty-first session of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women and the NGO Consultation (New York).

(g) 10 March-18 April 1997, the fifty-third session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights and made statements on United Nations reform (Geneva).

(h) 23-27 June 1997, Earth Summit+5 (New York).

(i) 24-28 August 1997, the 10th World Conference on Tobacco or Health (Beijing) at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

(j) 3-5 November 1997, the 20th General Assembly of the Conference of NGOs in Consultative Relationship with the United Nations (Geneva).

(k) 1-12 March 1998, the forty-second session of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women and the NGO Forum (New York).

Cooperation with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies

ACWF has cooperated with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies as follows:

(a) On a number of occasions, ACWF has provided information at the invitation of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. In September 1998, it held a discussion with Mary Robinson, the High Commissioner, while she was visiting China.

(b) Since 1997, ACWF has undertaken programmes on gender awareness, women in development and re-employment of laid-off women workers in cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

(c) Cooperation with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) for the improvement of the status of girls has been ongoing since 1982. Since 1990, programmes for women in development have been introduced and have been part of their cooperation. Since 1982, ACWF has sent representatives to the Executive Board meetings of UNICEF every year at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

(d) In cooperation with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), it ran training programmes for women entrepreneurs from 1994 to 1998.

(e) ACWF exchanged information with United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) on gender awareness and held talks with Norleen Hayzer, Executive Director of UNIFEM, while she was visiting China.

(f) ACWF made recommendations on the report of the Chinese Government on its implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

Other relevant activities

In implementation of United Nations resolutions, ACWF has taken action as follows:

(a) ACWF mapped out the Women's Action Series at the end of 1995 for the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action. The main goals are to help 1 million rural women out of poverty, 1 million urban laid-off women workers to find jobs, and 15 million rural illiterate women to become literate, to provide women with training, to promote women's participation in decision-making and management and to promote equality between women and men in society and at home;

(b) To implement Agenda 21, formulated at the Earth Summit, ACWF and the China State Environmental Protection Administration initiated the "Women, Environment and Homeland" programme in 1997 and compiled and circulated

190,000 booklets on environmental protection. It has been mobilizing women to participate in tree-planting and environmental protection through its "March 8th Greening Campaign". The campaign was launched in 1989 and has been carried out throughout the country since then;

(c) For the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, ACWF has been working to disseminate knowledge about maternity and children's health care and planned parenthood in both rural and urban areas in cooperation with the Ministry of Public Health. It provided rural women with education and information regarding population and health;

(d) As a follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development, ACWF has provided vocational training and employment guidance to laid-off urban female workers and unemployed women, expanding job opportunities for women. In rural areas, it developed women's production bases for planting, raising and handicrafts-making, etc. Poverty-alleviation and income-generating activities are organized for women.

In June 1998, ACWF organized a seminar on the follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing, aiming to further promote the implementation of the Platform for Action. Present at the seminar were over 200 representatives of governmental and non-governmental organizations from 28 countries, 2 regional organizations and 5 international organizations and United Nations agencies in China. Participants shared experiences and major measures of implementing the Beijing Platform for Action, identified existing major difficulties/problems and discussed further initiatives.

In October 1998, ACWF and the European Union co-sponsored the Sino-European Union Seminar on Women's Rights in Beijing. There were over 120 participants, coming from China and the 15 States of the European Union.

ACWF actively engages itself in bilateral and multilateral activities of NGOs. It works hard to air women's views and wishes on as many occasions as possible and to strengthen contacts, solidarity and friendly cooperation with NGOs.

ACWF maintains close contact with the Economic and Social Council for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and has sent representatives to many Asia-Pacific regional conferences, such as those on poverty, information management and trafficking of women.

2. Association for the Advancement of Psychological Understanding of Human Nature

1. The Association is a non-profit interdisciplinary organization with nine member organizations and about 700 individual members working on an international level. It is the Association's primary aim to promote psychological understanding of human nature and international scientific exchange in psychological, pedagogical, educational, social-ethical and health matters, in drug and human immunodeficiency virus prevention. The Association seeks to contribute its knowledge and experience to those areas of policy-making with which it is concerned, such as health matters, school policy and education. The Association is

committed to bringing about drug demand-reduction by assisting young people to pursue constructive aims in life in order to enable them to contribute positively towards society. On the basis of its experience, scientific knowledge and interdisciplinary cooperation, it develops programmes, analyses and solutions, provides practical assistance and advice in the above-mentioned fields, runs seminars and in-service training courses, hosts conferences and maintains a scientific documentation centre.

2. A representative of the Association attended the following meetings:

(a) Twentieth special session of the General Assembly, 8-10 June 1998;

(b) Commission on Narcotic Drugs, thirty-ninth session, Vienna, 16-25 April 1996, fortieth session, Vienna, 18-25 March 1997, preparatory body for the special session of the General Assembly, 25-26 March 1997, reconvened fortieth session, Vienna, 3-4 December 1997, Inter-sessional meetings in December 1997, forty-first session, Vienna, 11-13 March 1998, preparatory body for the special session of the General Assembly, 16-20 March 1998;

(c) Oral statements at the following sessions: thirty-ninth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Vienna, 16-25 April 1996 on heroin distribution in Switzerland, fortieth session of the Commission, Vienna, 18-25 March 1997, on heroin distribution in Switzerland. The Association was invited to attend the following meetings: thirty-ninth session of the Commission, 1996, fortieth session of the Commission, 1997. Reconvened fortieth session of the Commission, 1997. Inter-sessional meetings of the Commission, acting as preparatory body for the special session of the General Assembly (7-9 July, 7-9 October and 5 December 1997). Intergovernmental working group to review and advance work on the draft declaration of the guiding principles of reduction of illicit demand on drugs, Vienna 13-17 October 1997. Forty-first session of the Commission, March 1998;

(d) United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child: tenth session, Geneva, 31 October-14 November 1995; twelfth session, 28 May 1996; fourteenth session, 20 January 1997; fifth session, 21-30 May 1997; sixteenth session, 24 September-1 October 1997;

(e) Third session of the Commission on Human Rights Inter-sessional open-ended working group on a Draft Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on involvement of children in armed conflicts, Geneva, 20 January 1997; Commission on the Status of Women, forty-first session, New York, 10-21 March 1997; forty-second session, New York, 2-13 March 1998; United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), Istanbul, 30 May-14 June 1996; Commission on Human Rights, fifty-third session, Geneva, 10 March-18 April 1997; fifty-fourth session, 16 March-24 April 1998; twentieth General Assembly of CONGO, Geneva, 3-5 November 1997, Meeting of the Board of CONGO, Geneva, 25-26 June 1998.

3. The Association has cooperated with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies, such as the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP). The Association sent a letter to Mr. Ivan Mora Godoy, Chairman-Rapporteur of the Inter-sessional open-ended working group for the elaboration of a draft optional protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, on the sale of children, child prostitution and

child pornography of the Commission on Human Rights, statement on the draft optional protocol, Geneva, 18 April 1998.

4. In implementation of United Nations resolutions, the Association has taken action as follows:

(a) *Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961; the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971; the 1988 Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances; the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Demand Reduction; the United Nations Decade Against Drug Abuse, 1991-2000, Political Declaration and Global Plan of Action.* The Second International Symposium Against Drugs in Switzerland — Overcoming Addiction. Effective Drug and HIV Prevention, 12-13 April 1997, Zofingen, Switzerland, in cooperation with AIDS Information Switzerland and other NGOs. Planning and organization of the First International Context: Creativity for a Youth Without Drugs, including, among others, The "Third Way" — Multiple Strategy of the United Nations. Youth Without Drugs: By launching a campaign to collect signatures and by preparing a vote, it was possible to make the aims, conventions and work of UNDCP and INCB known to a wider public. The content of the Federal initiative represents a successful synthesis of the existing Federal Narcotics Law and the Vienna Convention of 1988. On the United Nations International Day Against Drugs in 1995, 1996, 1997, the aims and activities of UNDCP and INCB were presented. A number of articles were published in "Zeit-Fragen", as were regular reviews of the INCB annual report press releases of INCB. A number of articles were published on the aims and activities of UNDCP as well as on the importance of the various conventions on the drug problem in the student journal of the Students' Forum (SFU) at the University of Zurich. Lectures on the importance of the United Nations conventions on drugs were delivered to the members of the Association, and lectures were delivered by members of the Association at public meetings and at meetings of other NGOs. In-service training was provided for teachers, medical doctors, students, psychologists, educators and parents in the provisions of the above-mentioned conventions and resolutions (seminars, teacher-training week, summer and winter conferences);

(b) *Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 10 December 1948, International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of 16 December 1966, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 16 December 1966:*

(i) Planning and organization of the international creative contest "50 Years of the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights" for children and young people. Contribution to the contest of the International Society for Human Rights (IGFM), Bern. Exhibition at a summer conference in 1998 on "50 Years of the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights";

(ii) On the occasion of the "Courage to take a moral stance" conferences in 1997 and 1998, Margret Ogola, MD, Executive Director, Family Life Counselling, Kenya, presented a paper on "The dignity of man and the social question". Promoting African culture through techniques of African mothers for an education towards the common good. Two mothers represented the organizations of Prisoners Rehabilitation and Welfare Action (PRAWA) from Lagos, Nigeria, and the Association Fighting Violence Against Women (ALVF) from Cameroon. Supporting initiatives for peace and democracy in

Africa (1998): preparation of teacher training courses in federalist democracy based on the Swiss model, which would enable peaceful coexistence of different peoples and ethnic groups in the region of the African Great Lakes. Planning of the meeting to promote a realistic idea of civil society in the region of the African Great Lakes, which was organized in Italy in 1999 by the Great Lakes Forum and the Collectif d'action pour le développement des droits de l'homme (CADDHOM). Support for constructing civil society in the region of the African Great Lakes (Congo/Zaire, Rwanda) by the Great Lakes Forum and CADDHOM;

(iii) Protection and assistance of the family in accordance with article 10 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and article 23 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. Organization of annual family vacations in Savognin, Switzerland. Parent counselling through members of the Association. Working out an educational concept for teachers and parents to prevent violence. Developing an educational-didactic programme in the school of the Association to deal with problems of discrimination with regard to the Balkans conflict. Working out a concept for peace education with teachers and parents. Seminars, corresponding publications and various articles in "Zeit-Fragen". Seminar on democracy and the "Swiss model";

(iv) A member of the board presented a paper at the International Seminar on Education for Human Rights and Citizenship in Central and Eastern Europe: Teaching Means, Teaching Aids and Methodology of Education, 4-7 April 1995, Pruhonice (Czech Republic) on the psychological and pedagogical aspects of education for tolerance, mutual cooperation, personal responsibility and legal consciousness. A member of the board published an article on article 10 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and articles 23 and 18.4 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights in *Insight* 1998. In-service training of teachers, medical doctors, students, psychologists, pedagogues and parents in the provisions of the above-mentioned conventions and resolutions and in human rights education, in accordance with the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education (1995-2005) and General Assembly resolution 49/184 of 23 December 1994 (seminars, teacher-training week, summer and winter conferences);

(c) *The Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989*:

(i) A member of the board presented papers on child protection at the Conference "Courage to take a moral stance", Feldkirch (Austria), September 1998, and in Hamburg (Germany), May 1998. She attended the Closing Conference of the Childhood Policies Project: "Children's Rights and Childhood Policies in Europe — New Approaches?", Leipzig, Germany, 1996, Council of Europe. She attended the Second International Interdisciplinary Course on Children's Rights, University of Gent (Belgium), 1997;

(ii) Jiri Kovarik, PhD, a member of the Board of the Czechoslovak National Committee for the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), held a seminar on children deprived of their family environment (art. 20) and children belonging to a minority or an indigenous group (Roma) (art. 30) in the Czech Republic, Zurich, 7-8 June 1996. Manfred Paulus, Chief Detective Superintendent, Ulm (Germany), presented a paper: "'Gruenkram' Child

Abuse in Europe — Present Situation and Prevention", Conference on the "Courage to take a moral stance", Feldkirch (Austria), September 1998 (art. 34, 35). Support for children in armed conflict (art. 38) including physical and psychological recovery and social reintegration (art. 39): various articles and press reports in "Zeit-Fragen" by and on Olaro Otunnu, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, various publications and conference papers at the conference on the "Courage to take a moral stance" and teacher-training weeks on preventing violence, presentation by Esma Cemerlic-Zezevic, MD, Director of a children's hospital in Sarajevo (Bosnia), Zurich, April 1998, supporting the children's hospital with medicine, etc.;

(iii) Promotion of parent counselling in accordance with articles 2, 3, 5, 6, 12 of the Convention (consideration of the views of the child), 29 (aims of education). Seminars on developmental psychology attachment theory as a necessary means of ensuring the development of the child, including physical, mental, spiritual, moral, psychological and social development (art. 6). Bonding provides protection against threats to the child's development, including sexual exploitation and sexual abuse (art. 34);

(iv) Education towards democracy is also included. Thus, the Association organized a conference in 1995 on education towards responsible citizens: "Ethics in Education — Education Towards Democracy". It is only when a child is firmly rooted in his first social unit, the family, that he can develop that sense of belonging and responsibility towards others and the wider community which are the essence of democratic life;

(v) Kindergarten Kinkelstrasse for children of working parents (art. 18.3) receives financial support. Private school Toblerstrasse is run in accordance with the spirit of article 29 of the Convention (aims of education), implementation of drug prevention (art. 33), health education and AIDS information (art. 24). Children learn to express their views (art. 12). Children's recreational activities (art. 31) are promoted, in school and during the family holidays in Savognin, Switzerland, by contributing to artistic contests for human rights, drug prevention, etc.;

(vi) In-service training of teachers, medical doctors, students, psychologists, educators, parents in the provisions of the convention (seminars, teacher-training week, summer and winter conferences);

(vii) AIDS: support of HIV prevention according to UNAIDS principles and the Economic and Social Council Joint and Co-sponsored United Nations programme on HIV/AIDS 1997. In-service training of medical doctors, teachers in HIV prevention. Relevant publications, conferences.

5. The Association has had contact with United Nations officials: Chief, New York Office, UNDCP; Secretary of the INCB, Vienna; NGO-Liaison Officer, Vienna; Officials of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Vienna; Executive Director of UNDCP; officials of the NGO-section, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, New York; NGO-Liaison Officer, Geneva; Programme Officer, UNDCP, Vienna; secretariat of the Economic and Social Council, New York.

3. Indian Council of Education

I. Introduction

The organization in the last four years has continued its activities in the field of education, social development and human rights, in various parts of the world. As the head office of the organization is located in India and majority of its individual and organizational members are residents of India, its activities are predominantly focused on the Indian Sub-continent in the field of drug-deaddiction and control; education, including adult education; literacy and population education; social development, including poverty alleviation programmes; promotion and protection of human rights for the weaker sections of society, including women, children, HIV/AIDS victims, industrial workers; environmental issues; peace and disarmament and advancement of science and technology.

The organization's geographical membership during the last four years has been increasing. In Asia, 1 NGO and 1 individual from Bangladesh, 2 NGOs from Nepal and 3 NGOs and 25 individuals from India were added. In Africa, 3 individuals were added from South Africa. In America, 2 individuals were added from the United States of America. In Europe, 1 individual from the United Kingdom, 3 individuals from the Russian Federation, 1 from Switzerland, 1 from France and 1 from Italy were added. The organization through its educational and developmental activities is making an exemplary contribution in the dissemination of United Nations ideals, programmes and information in different parts of the world, particularly in India and other developing countries. The organization is actively working in collaboration with United Nations agencies such as UNDCP, the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the Commission on Human Rights.

II. UNDCP demonstration project (1997-1998)

The organization, being a specialized NGO in the field of drug-demand reduction, completed a UNDCP project on drug-abuse awareness and preventive education for criminal addicts in a jail in India. The relationship between drug abuse and criminality is well established and it was observed that the incidence of drug abuse was increasing even in a close system like prison. The project aimed at making the prison system drug-free by introducing the Drug-Abuse Awareness and Preventive Education Centre for Criminal Addicts in Jail. The objectives of the project were achieved by starting a comprehensive awareness generation programme, a vocational training programme and a counselling programme for the inmates and staff of the prison supported by a follow-up, aftercare and rehabilitation programme. The project was partially funded by the UNDCP regional office in New Delhi.

III. ILO Developing Community Drug Rehabilitation and Workplace Prevention Programme (1998)

The organization participated in ILO Workplace Drug-abuse Prevention Programme in India in 1998. This project was initiated by ILO in collaboration with UNDCP, the Government of India and specialized NGOs. The organization was

involved in a deaddiction, community awareness and prevention programme at Modi Rubber Ltd., Modipuram, U.P. India.

IV. International seminar on drug-trafficking, terrorism and human rights (1997)

The organization organized a two-day international Seminar on Drug-Trafficking, Terrorism and Human Rights on 20 and 21 September 1999. The participants of the seminar expressed that there could be no compromise with drug-trafficking, criminals and terrorists, who pose a threat to the very fabric of the society. Taking note of linkages between drug trafficking and terrorism the Declaration of this international seminar called upon all the States to become parties to international conventions relating to various aspects of international terrorism. The Seminar called upon the United Nations system to recognize the role of NGOs with their ability to activate a wider civil society and all its components in dealing with drug-abuse, terrorism and controlling trafficking.

V. Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and conferences/meetings of the United Nations 1995-1998

(A) Participation in the Commission on Human Rights

Name of the meeting	*Dates*	*Place*	*Subject on oral written statements*
(1) Fifty-first session of the Commission on Human Rights	Mar.-Apr. 1995	Geneva	Right to development, women, child, specific violations of human rights and other important agenda item on disability, HIV/AIDS, etc.
(2) Fifty-second session of the Commission on Human Rights	Mar.-Apr. 1996	Geneva	-do-
(3) Fifty-third session of the Commission on Human Rights	Mar.-Apr. 1997	Geneva	-do-
(4) Fifty-fourth session of the Commission on Human Rights	Mar.-Apr. 1998	Geneva	-do-
(5) Fifty-fifth session of the Commission on Human Rights	Mar.-Apr. 1999	Geneva	-do-

(B) Participation in Sub-Commission of the Commission on Human Rights on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities

S. No.	*Name of the meeting*	*Dates*	*Place*	*Subject on oral written statements*
1.	Forty-eighth session of the Sub-Commission	5-30 Aug. 1996	Geneva	On various agenda items of the meeting, including minorities, child, women, right to development, etc.
2.	Forty-ninth session of the Sub-Commission	4-29 Aug. 1997	Geneva	-do-
3.	Fiftieth session of the Sub-Commission	3-28 Aug. 1998	Geneva	-do-
4.	Fifty-first session of the Sub-Commission	2-27 Aug. 1999	Geneva	-do-

(C) Participation in the substantive session of the Economic and Social Council and other United Nations meetings

S. No.	*Name of the meeting*	*Dates*	*Place*	*Subject on oral written statements*
1.	Regional Training Programme on Addiction Rehabilitation Organized by UNDCP and the International Federation of Non-Governmental Organizations for the Prevention of Drug and Substance Abuse	March 1995	Malaysia	Training programme
2.	Economic and Social Council session	June-July 1996	New York	Substantive session
3.	Fifty-fifth annual NGO conference organized by the Department of Public Information	10-12 Sept. 1997	New York	Annual session
4.	ILO/UNDCP Conference on Drugs in Workplace	3-6 Oct. 1998	Malaysia	Paper on workplace drug prevention

VI. Meetings, seminars and conferences

Year 1995

National Seminar on "Women's rights are human rights" organized from 6 to 8 March in Lucknow University, Lucknow U.P. (India) to celebrate International Women's Day;

Discussion meeting to celebrate United Nations Day on 24 October 1995 for the school children of Calcutta

National workshop for key functionaries of adult education, organized in November 1995 in Department of Social Work, Lucknow University, U.P. (India)

World AIDS Day celebration in Bombay on 1 December 1995. A rally was organized in the red light area of the city

Year 1996

Human Rights Education in 21st Century — A lunch-time meeting organized at United Nations Geneva on 20 August 1996

International Day Against Drug-abuse and Illicit Trafficking Celebrations — Public meeting in New Delhi on 26 June 1996

National Seminar on Family Counselling in India at Institute of Social Science, Agra U.P. in September 1996

Year 1997

NGO Seminar on Democracy and Human Rights on 25 March 1997 at United Nations Palais des Nations, Geneva

NGO Seminar on Peace, Security and Human Rights on 20 August 1997 at United Nations Palais des Nations, Geneva

International Seminar on Drug Trafficking, Terrorism and Human Rights in New Delhi, India, 20-21 November 1997

ILO on Job Training Programme on Developing Community Drug Rehabilitation Programme in New Delhi (India), 18-30 August 1997

Celebration of International Day Against Drug Abuse and Drug Trafficking in New Delhi, 20-26 June 1997

Year 1998

Fiftieth Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights a discussion meeting in Patna on 18 November 1998

NGO Seminar on Sanctions and Human Rights on 18 August 1998 at Palais des Nations, Geneva

International Seminar on Human Rights Education, Lucknow University U.P. (India) on 12-14 February 1998

Castism in India, a discussion meeting on 10 May 1998 at Vishwa Bharti University, Calcutta (India)

VII. Research projects/publications

1. Research project on A Study of Vocational Problems faced by Scheduled Castes Girls in Uttarpradesh. This study was conducted for Ministry of Welfare, Government of India (1955)
2. Psychodynamics of Drug-Abuse (Prevention) by Dr. (Mrs.) Pramila Srivastava (1997)
3. Drug Trafficking, Terrorism and Human Rights — Report of the International Seminar (1998)

The organization is regularly publishing a monthly newsletter and a quarterly journal entitled *Indian Education Digest*. The following special issues were brought out by the organization.

Indian Education Digest
Special Issue on Youth and Drug-Abuse

VIII. Consultative and substantive activities

The organization keeps liaison with the United Nations Secretariat and its subsidiary agencies. The organization had two meetings with the High Commissioner on Human Rights in Geneva and discussed various issues of specific human rights violations. The organization, during the Commission and Sub-Commission meetings in Geneva, organized a number of NGOs' briefings and seminars on a variety of issues related to human rights violations. The organization also organized special meetings with United Nations human rights experts, special rapporteurs and chairmen of the working groups. The organization makes special efforts to convince States to implement various United Nations resolutions at the national, regional and international levels. The declarations and resolutions of different conferences/seminars organized by the organization are being sent to national Governments, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the United Nations for consideration. The organization is continuously in touch with United Nations agencies like ILO, UNDCP, World Health Organization, Commission on Human Rights and the Department of Public Information. Some of the organization's programmes were sponsored by these United Nations agencies during the four years under review.

4. Inter-American Federation of Touring and Automobile Clubs (FITAC)

Objectives

To promote tourism, motoring, better road safety, environment and to guarantee the relationship between participating clubs.

Services

We provide international documents, such as: international driver's licences, customs books, international motoring certificates, international presentation licences, safety identification stamps and international maps. Furthermore, we provide information, inter alia, about the mutual services offered by the member clubs and road conditions throughout the Americas. We believe in a constant search for the best help and the best solutions for motorists in member nations.

Relevant facts

The administration and management of the Federación Interamericana de Touring y Automóvil Clubes (FITAC) is the responsibility of the Assembly (the

highest authority, which meets every three years), the Board of Directors, which is responsible for ensuring that statutes and regulations are observed and which meets once a year, and the Executive Committee, which acts on behalf of the Board of Directors and holds periodic meetings.

We would like to mention the following achievements:

(a) The creation of the first distinctly American customs document, the Customs Transit Card, which greatly facilitates automobile travel throughout the continent;

(b) FITAC has promoted the earliest possible completion of the Pan-American Highway System and the installation of roadside auxiliary services (gas stations and convenience facilities, public lavatories, hotels, motels, etc.);

(c) FITAC has promoted uniformity of legal regimes for transit and signage systems in the Americas. As a result of its efforts and advocacy, Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay changed from left-hand drive to right-hand drive, resulting in uniform drive throughout the continent;

(d) FITAC has negotiated the signing of bilateral agreements and continental conventions to facilitate exchanges by eliminating such obstacles as visas, immigration regulations and entry or exit permits;

(e) FITAC has worked continuously in favour of the earliest possible signing and/or ratification by all the countries in the hemisphere of the Convention on the Regulation of Inter-American Automobile Traffic, the adoption of the International Automobile Registration Certificate and the international driving licence;

(f) FITAC has organized automotive sporting competitions as a way to promote the use of the highways making up the Pan-American System;

(g) It has endeavoured to coordinate customs operations in order to avoid difficulties and delays in inter-American traffic;

(h) In harmony with its aim of promoting inter-American travel, the development of which will undoubtedly foster friendship among peoples through mutual knowledge and cultural and economic exchanges, FITAC has organized and sponsored the production of the greatest possible amount of information on roads and tourism.

Since 1995 we have attended the following meetings/conferences:

(a) Visit to the Automóvil Club do Brazil, on 22 March 1995 by the President who met with Dr. Gilberto de Povina Cavalcanti (President) and other members. Closer contact with this Club was attained;

(b) Meeting with the Executive Committee in Buenos Aires on 7 April 1995, presided over by the undersigned and with the attendance of the Secretary-Treasurer, and also Dr. César C. Carman, President of the Automóvil Club Argentino (ACA) and Dr. Juan M. Lissarrague, Legal Counsel. Important subjects were discussed at this meeting, such as the Customs Transit Card and FITAC's consultative status with the United Nations;

(c) Participation in the General Meeting of the Alliance Internationale de Tourisme (AIT), held in Quito in May 1995, through the members of the Board of

Directors of the Touring y Automóvil Club Paraguayo: Victor R. Dumot, César Abente Saralegui and Fernando Castagnino;

(d) Participation in the first Pan American Forum, held in Miami, United States of America, from 7 to 9 June 1995, through the Touring y Automóvil Club Paraguayo, which was represented by Eng. Victor R. Dumot and Mr. César Abente Saralegui;

(e) The meeting of the Board of Directors, held on 18 and 19 September 1995 in Caracas;

(f) Participation in the First Managers' Meeting of American Touring and Automobile Clubs, sponsored by the Automóvil Club de Chile, held on 23 and 24 November 1995, in Santiago, attended by Mr. Fernando Ugarriza, member of the Board of Directors of the Touring y Automóvil Club Paraguayo;

(g) During the present year, the meeting of the Executive Committee and of the Board of Directors will be held in Costa Rica in October.

Finally, as noteworthy achievements concerning extending service facilities and defending the interests of motorists, we would like to mention the following:

(a) The exchange of information on the services provided by each club to its members, which are also provided to all members of the various clubs forming FITAC;

(b) The project to form an insurance company having FITAC members, as well as another specialized institution, as shareholders. For this purpose, experience on this subject is being shared by the associates, and this project is expected to materialize in the near future;

(c) The project to organize a tourism wholesale company, also having FITAC members as shareholders, with the purpose of facilitating travel through the different countries at a lower cost and providing the support that tourism in the American continent needs;

(d) Compilation of services provided by member clubs for tourists to assist them in organizing their trips;

(e) The obligation to use FITAC stamps (established at the last meeting of the Board of Directors, held in Caracas, Venezuela, during 1995) in all international documents issued by any of the member entities. This resolution went into effect as of 1 January 1996. Besides representing assistance for the Federation, it also enhances the FITAC presence in the continent;

(f) The sale of maps of member countries (at our secretariat in Buenos Aires) which kindly provide this material, as well as maps of other countries of the world. This service is highly appreciated by our associates and the general public, and in this manner we are making a contribution to tourism and promotion, especially in the countries of the Americas.

5. International Centre of Sociological, Penal and Penitentiary Research and Studies (Intercenter-Messina)

Year in which Consultative Status was granted: 1987

A. Aims and purposes of the organization

The fundamental purpose of the International Centre of Sociological, Penal and Penitentiary Research and Studies (Intercenter) is to study the different forms of criminality which may compromise democratic society and threaten our fundamental institutions.

Bearing in mind that sociological, penal and penitentiary components are inseparable for a comprehensive study of criminal phenomena, Intercenter's statute states that research, progress and development factors, as well as studies made by Intercenter must be carried out using multidisciplinary methods.

Although Intercenter considers it indispensable to maintain a high cultural and scientific standard — guaranteed by the distinguished members of its Scientific Committee who come from different countries all over the world — it does not intend to limit its energies to the advancement of knowledge alone, but wishes also to contribute to an in-depth analysis of the numerous aspects of developing and developed countries which have been brought to light by sociological and ancillary disciplinary studies. Intercenter thus aims at offering research workers, scholars and persons responsible for national and international decisions, the possibility of broadening their own specific knowledge through technical and other facilities available.

Intercenter, in fact, intends to study, through careful research, the problems of the world today and to cooperate towards their resolution. Intercenter also intends to give further study to the concepts and contents of human rights within the various countries throughout the world and contribute towards the research for methods and means by which these rights should be fully acknowledged and respected.

In accordance with its statute, Intercenter contributes to assisting national and international experts in the various disciplines to improve their knowledge of new techniques in allied fields. To this end, Intercenter organizes short relevant specialized courses.

Finally, Intercenter can offer qualified advice to governmental and non-governmental bodies and to national and international institutions and organizations.

Intercenter is a non-profit organization. It is financed by contributions from the Sicilian Regional Administration, local bodies and institutions instrumental in its foundation, subscriptions from members and other private and public bodies and other donations and contributions and subsidies for its activities.

Scientific sections: Argentina (1. Fundación Convivir, Buenos Aires; 2. Centro de Estudios Criminológicos, Policiales y Penitenciarios, Rosario); Australia (Australian Institute of Criminology, Canberra); Belgium (Centre National de Criminologie, Bruxelles); Cameroon (1. Association Camerounaise pour le Développement Social, Yaoundé; 2. Volunteers for Prison Inmates, Mbengwi); Canada (1. Department of Criminology, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby —

Vancouver; 2. Faculté de Droit, Université de Sherbrooke, Sherbrooke — Montréal); Colombia (Escuela Judicial "Bonilla", Bogotá); Egypt (Police Center — Police Academy; Abbassia — Cairo); France (Institut de Criminologie, Université de Paris Panthéon Assas II, Paris); India (Department of Psychology, Barkatullah University; Bhopal); Ivory Coast (Institut de Criminologie, Université National de Côte d'Ivoire, Abidjan); Japan (Faculty of International Relations, Asia University, Tokyo); Mauritius (Prison Headquarters (Beau Bassin)); Portugal (Escola de Policia Judiciária; Barro-Lourdes); People's Republic of China (Public Security Ministry, Beijing); Russia (Research Institute for Legality Strengthening and Law Order, Moscow); Senegal (Institut des Droits de l'Homme et de la Paix, Dakar); Spain (Facultad de Derecho, Ciudad Universitaria, Madrid); United Kingdom (Institute for the Study and Treatment of Delinquency — King's College, London); United States of America (Sam Houston State University, Huntsville).

B. Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies

- Conference on "The role and functions of civilian police in peacekeeping operations: the briefing and lessons" (11-13 December 1995, Singapore).
- Seventh session of the annual UNESCO meeting of the Human Rights Institutes Directors (18-19 January 1996, Paris).
- Fifth session of the United Nations Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (April 1996, Vienna).
- Eighth session of the annual UNESCO meeting of the Human Rights Institutes Directors (6-7 March 1997, Paris).
- Sixth session of the United Nations Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (28 April-9 May 1997, Vienna).
- UNESCO International Government Expert Consultation on "Human Being Right to Peace" (5-9 March 1998, Paris).
- Ninth session of the annual UNESCO meeting of the Human Rights Institutes Directors (19-20 March 1998, Paris).
- Seventh session of the United Nations Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (21-30 April 1998, Vienna).

C. Cooperation with United Nations programmes and bodies and specialized agencies

- "**Technology, police and respect for private life**" (10-19 October 1995, Taormina, Italy). This International Course for Higher Specialization for Police Forces was organized jointly by Intercenter and the Italian Ministry of the Interior. The United Nations was officially represented by Ms. Nassrine Azimi, Deputy to the Executive Director, United Nations Institute for Training and Research, Geneva.

- Meeting on "**The responsibilities of the Present Generations towards Future Generations**" (19-20 July 1996, Taormina). This conference was organized in cooperation with the Division of Human Rights, Democracy and Peace of UNESCO.

- International Workshop on "**Human rights at the dawn of the third millennium: universality and inter-cultural dialogue**" (20-22 November 1998, Rome). This international workshop — which obtained the patronage of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and of the Director-General of UNESCO — celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

6. International Forum for Child Welfare

Vision statement: We envision a world in which all children fully experience their rights as defined in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Mission statement: The mission of the International Forum for Child Welfare (IFCW) is to promote the implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. To accomplish this mission, we will identify major children's issues and engage the attention and influence the actions of key stakeholders. We will seek to build the capacity of organizations in the child welfare sector through improved self-management and adoption of best practices. We will encourage the participation of children whenever possible.

Introduction: IFCW is an international non-governmental, non-sectarian umbrella organization founded in 1989 and composed of over 120 child welfare organizations, many of which are also national umbrella organizations.

IFCW programmes: The annual WorldForum is the centrepiece of IFCW programmes. It brings together leadership from member and non-member organizations and is held in a different region of the world each year.

The Executive Institute on Organizational and Leadership Development is designed as a seminar-type activity on leadership, management and organizational development to strengthen the member organizations.

IFCW has created Regional Forums on Child Welfare in order to support the member organizations, to focus on unique children's issues and to encourage advocacy on key concerns. An office exists in Indonesia for the Asia Pacific region and another in Belgium for Europe. Africa and Latin America regional programmes are in formation. IFCW and the Regional Forums conduct active programmes and produce a wide range of publications and studies.

The following are some of the forums, conferences and seminars sponsored by IFCW:

1995 WorldForum: San Jose, Costa Rica, The theme: "The Child As Priority on The World Agenda: What Will It Take?" The WorldForum was conducted in two languages.

The Executive Institute was held two days prior to the WorldForum on the theme: "The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child: a tool for NGOs".

The Regional Forum was held for Europe in Rome, Italy, on the theme "The rights of the child in the wider Europe: local, national, European and international dimensions". Another seminar was held in Wales, United Kingdom, on the theme "The rights of the child — bilingual children in Europe".

The 1996 WorldForum Montreal, Canada, and co-sponsored by McGill University. The theme was: "Today's children, tomorrow's destiny". Stephen Lewis was one of the plenary speakers. The WorldForum was conducted in three languages.

The Executive Institute focused on organization-building through leadership development and planning. It was conducted by McGill University.

Regional Forum: The Asia-Pacific Forum met in Darwin, Australia, and focused on "Equality in opportunity" with 60 participants from 11 countries. In August, a two-day workshop was held on "Information networking in Asia-Pacific countries" on the use of the Internet. Another two-day workshop was held on "Increasing awareness on the impact of HIV/AIDS on the welfare of children and families". The European Forum met in Dublin, Ireland, in May on the theme: "Working transnationally in the interests of children". Mary Robinson, then President of Ireland, addressed the assembly.

The 1997 WorldForum was held in Faro, Portugal, in October with the theme: "Keeping children safe". The WorldForum was conducted in three languages. The President and the First Lady were in attendance; five cabinet ministers participated; and, four First Ladies of African nations were present. Fifteen countries from Africa were represented.

The Executive Institute was held the two days preceding the WorldForum with the theme: "Fit for the Millennium?"

Regional Forum: the Europe Forum was held in Helsinki in April on the theme: "The rights of the child in Europe: growing up in Europe — the right to integration".

The 1998 WorldForum — Theme "Justice for children" at Manila, Philippines, co-sponsored by the Consuelo Zobel Alger Foundation and the Children and Youth Foundation of the Philippines. It focused on juvenile justice and had the participation of youth who had experienced the system from various countries.

1998 Regional Forum at Bath, United Kingdom, on "Europe's children — their fears and hopes". The purpose was to look at different situations of hope or conditions of risk. The conference saw the participation of children and young people as rapporteurs and speakers.

Publications include:

(1) Newsletters by IFCW and the European Forum for Child Welfare (EFCW);

(2) Reports of WorldForum either hard copy or on disks;

(3) Reports of regional conferences;

(4) Asia Pacific Forum for Child Welfare has produced the following documents:

(a) Impact of HIV/AIDS on Children and their Families, 1996;

(b) Family Strengthening, 1996;

(5) EFCW has produced the following in English and French:

(a) European Children's Rights, 1997;

(b) Chronology of the Legal Evolution of Children's Rights, 1997;

(c) Are children protected against violence in Europe? A comparative study of laws, policies and practices in Europe, 1998;

(d) Children who work in Europe, 1998.

Both regional forums, the Asia Pacific Forum for Child Welfare (APFCW) and EFCW maintain web sites on regional children's issues, events and other sources of information.

7. Institut de Coopération Europe-Asie-Amérique Latine (ICEAAL)

A. Reiteration of objectives

The Institut de Coopération Europe-Asie-Amérique Latine (ICEAAL) focuses on destitute populations in developing countries, particularly those defeated, marginalized or humiliated by globalization, without distinction as to nationality, religion, caste or race and with due respect for the nature, culture and traditions of "the other".

The organization is funded by donations from manufacturers' associations.

B. Participation and cooperation

In the field in Viet Nam, Ecuador, Chile, Peru and Brazil, ICEAAL has expanded its efforts to implement European Union aid projects and to disseminate United Nations principles. ICEAAL has also developed its own instant drinking water purification system, as well as an affordable house-building system for the poor with due regard for their dignity. With seven staff members always in the field and small delegations, the organization has managed to attend only a few United Nations events.

C. Other activities

ICEAAL has responded to the concerns of the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Health Organization by distributing the water purification system through the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO). The system has prevented certain tragedies (deaths of children resulting from the consumption of river water

contaminated by mercury from gold mining activities). It has also helped to provide clean drinking water to persons previously unaware that clean water existed.

In **Viet Nam**, ICEAAL has signed a cooperation agreement with the Higher Education Development Organisation (HEDO), a local NGO targeted to minorities in the Son La and Lao Cay region (North East Viet Nam, on the China and Laos borders). The cooperation centres mainly on education (providing materials for primary schools) and health (basic health infrastructure). In the wake of the typhoons which ravaged the northern region in 1995, ICEAAL provided emergency aid by using European Commission services. Since 1998, ICEAAL has also been collaborating with the above-mentioned NGO in providing paediatric courses for young mothers.

In **Ecuador**, where it had periodically provided aid, ICEAAL has signed a direct cooperation agreement (published in the "Diario Oficial de la Republica del Ecuador") with Mr. José Ayala Lasso, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ecuador and the former High Commissioner for Refugees. Thanks to the instant drinking water purification facilities, it had been possible to address drinking water problems caused by the El Niño phenomenon. ICEAAL has also obtained the permission of the Quito town administration to share the premises of landmark buildings used by the United Nations Mission (assisting in the restoration of the heart of the capital) with a view to establishing its headquarters there. The activities of ICEAAL in Ecuador have been severely hampered and often thwarted by the intolerable and incredible corruption rampant in the country. ICEAAL has always refused to make allowances for such traditions.

In **Chile**, three programmes are now under way. In the south, in the Tenth Region (Maullin, Los Lagos), ICEAAL helped destitute fishermen living in horrendous conditions to form a cooperative. Thanks to seaweed exports made possible by ICEAAL, the cooperative succeeded in establishing a fund (managed with ICEAAL assistance) for purchasing equipment to render conditions less harsh and to lay the foundations for basic social infrastructure.

In the north, in the Fourth Region (La Serena), ICEAAL assisted people who lost their homes during the October 1996 earthquake but received virtually no assistance from the Government. The ICEAAL housing system enables them to benefit from decent housing as a result of a system of financing similar to that used by Bangladeshi women (microcredit). The system has also been introduced in a cooperative for abandoned women in Calama (Second Region) where some women have been living in roofless houses.

In **Peru**, the organization has been slow to activate its programme due to the scale of the financial assistance requested. In 1998, ICEAAL established the contacts which will this year enable it to overcome Peru's clean water and housing problems (namely in Río Rimac in Lima, Ayacucho).

In **Brazil**, the corruption does not always help in the execution of projects. In order to tackle that difficult problem, ICEAAL signed a cooperation agreement with the "Forum Nacional de Secretarios de Agricultura" which allows for open dialogue on all issues, as well as continual and direct collaboration with the local representatives of all international organizations. Periodically, ICEAAL grants financial assistance to a local NGO in Fortaleza, Crianas da Rua, which provides shelter to abandoned children already caught up in street crime.

In the above-mentioned countries, ICEAAL has submitted applications for NGO accreditation. The organization has already obtained NGO status in Viet Nam, Brazil and Venezuela (a new country for ICEAAL).

Publications

As explained above, ICEAAL has only a small staff at its disposal, both in Europe and in its delegations, since it has chosen to prioritize aid over salaries and operational costs. Since its people are always in the field, it cannot afford to issue publications regularly. It has, however, produced a 45-page booklet outlining United Nations and UNESCO principles, approximately 1,000 copies of which were distributed in Spanish and Portuguese in the above-mentioned countries (with the exception of Viet Nam, where the booklet was issued in English and French). Wherever possible, these principles were taught orally to the illiterate populations. All the organization's activities were publicized in the press and on local television.

Funding

Funding levels provided by Brazilian and Italian manufacturers' associations reached US$ 635,000 in Viet Nam, US$ 288,000 in Brazil (direct aid for local NGOs), US$ 275,729 in Ecuador, US$ 187,917 in Chile and US$ 53,550 in Peru. European members of ICEAAL are liable for the expenses incurred by their visits.

ICEAAL membership

Honorary Committee:

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President of the Inter-American Development Bank
Washington, D.C.

Mr. Tran Van Thinh (France)
Former Ambassador of the European Commission to the United Nations Office at Geneva
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Mr. Rubens Recúpero (Brazil)
Secretary-General of United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
Geneva

Mr. Fausto Cordovez Chiriboga (Ecuador)
Former Minister, Former Secretary General of the Latin American and Caribbean Pre-Investment Organization (OPALC)
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8. Special Olympics, Inc.[1]

Background information

As the largest organization in the world promoting acceptance through sport, Special Olympics, Inc. has a 32-year track record of demonstrated success in providing year-round sports training and competition opportunities for children and adults with mental retardation. Founded in 1968 by Eunice Kennedy Shriver, Special Olympics, Inc. is incorporated in the District of Columbia as a not-for-profit corporation focused on international sports. Through regular sports training programmes, Special Olympics athletes enhance their athletic skills, improve their overall physical fitness and develop increased self-confidence and self-esteem. In fact, published research indicates that, for people with mental retardation, regular participation in Special Olympics sports training and competition activities yields all of these benefits and often leads to sustained improvement in overall physical fitness and emotional well-being.[2]

Special Olympics flourishes in 150 nations and in each of the 50 states of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands and American Samoa. One million people with mental retardation annually participate in Special Olympics training and competition programmes globally. One million volunteers and 250,000 coaches around the world support these efforts, training athletes in 22 Olympic-type sports and organizing more than 20,000 local, regional, national and international sporting events annually. This represents an increase of six new nations participating since the Special Olympics last report.

1995-1998 activities

1. The work undertaken by Special Olympics, Inc. during the period under review was in accordance with, and complements the World Programme of Action as set forth by the declaration on the Rights of Mentally Retarded Persons, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 2856 (XXVI) of 20 December 1971. In compliance with this Declaration, Special Olympics, Inc. has increased the number of athletes participating by more than 200,000 individuals from 1995 to 1998.

2. The ninth Special Olympics World Games were held in New Haven, Connecticut, United States, from 1 to 9 July 1995. A total of 7,200 athletes with mental handicaps from 143 nations participated in 17 Olympic-like sports.

3. On 30 June 1995, Special Olympics and the United Nations Disabled Persons Unit, Division for Social Policy and Development, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, jointly organized a symposium entitled "Intellectual Disability: Programmes, Policies and Planning for the Future", which was held at United Nations Headquarters in New York. Leading experts in the field of mental disability from various member nations as well as United Nations staff members addressed the symposium and provided a unique opportunity for researchers, policy makers,

[1] Formally Special Olympics International. The name has been changed in accordance with corporate by-laws and the laws of the District of Columbia, United States of America.

[2] Elisabeth Dykens, PhD and Donald Cohen M.D.; "Effects of Special Olympics International on Social Competence in Persons with Mental Retardation", *Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry*, vol. 35, No. 2, February 1996.

caregivers and government officials to learn about the worldwide advances for people with mental disabilities.

4. The first Asia-Pacific Special Olympics Games were held in Shanghai, China from 3 to 9 November 1996 for 1,500 athletes from 17 nations.

5. On 18 July 1996, Special Olympics submitted a written endorsement of 2001 as the International Year of Volunteers at the request of the United Nations.

6. On 29 July 1996, Special Olympics submitted a written endorsement to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, supporting the inclusion of the World Indigenous Games during the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People (1995-2004). Special Olympics subsequently sent a delegation of athletes to the 1997 Indigenous Games in Victoria, British Columbia, Canada, from 1 to 7 August 1997.

7. The sixth Special Olympics World Winter Games were held in Toronto and Collingwood, Canada, from 1 to 8 February 1997 for 1,780 athletes from 82 nations who competed in five winter sports.

8. A representative of Special Olympics attended the 13 February 1997 briefing on "United Nations General Assembly and NGOs" organized by the Department of Public Information.

9. A representative of Special Olympics attended the NGOs annual general meetings organized by the Department of Public Information in 1996, 1997 and 1998.

10. A representative of Special Olympics visited with the World Health Organization's Inter-agency Affairs Division in Geneva, Switzerland, to collaborate on the official terminology for people with cognitive delay and to assess its extent worldwide in March 1998.

11. A representative of Special Olympics attended a meeting at the Centre for Human Rights in Geneva, Switzerland, for the purpose of organizing Special Olympics Peace Games in the Middle East and in the Balkans in January 1997 and February 1998.